

**Abstract:**

Introduction: Brucellosis is one of communicable (zoonotic) diseases between humans and animals and one of the most common problems in medicine that leads to morbidity in patients as well as infected animals and high expansions accompanied by social and economical damages . The disease exists across the world with variable prevalence . Regarding high prevalence of the disease in iran and especially in city of Ardebil , a clinical study was launched in order to make a comparison among the common therapeutic regiments and their efficacy and identify the side effects of each regiments and determine the rate of recurrence.

Methods & Material: In this clinical-trial study, 64 patients diagnosed with acute Brucellosis , in ward of infectious diseases , Bou Ali Hospital , Ardebil , from March 2004 to March 2005 were selected and randomly treated in two groups , receiving two different therapeutic regiments. Information was collected in questionnaires , data extracted and were analyzed utilizing SPSS software . for each descriptive index mean and standard deviation were computed and t-test was performed with an error possibility of less than 5%.

Results: Most of patients were in age group of 21-30 (35.9%) . The ratio of men to women was 1.4 (38 men to 26 women) . A major group of patients were livestock breeders (25%) and most of patients were hospitalized in season of Spring (27.8%) . Low back pain (95.3%) and perspiration (85.9%) were the two common symptoms and splenomegaly (26.6%) was the rarest finding in physical examination. T-test only showed a correlation between the average levels of hemoglobin in the two sex groups . 6% of patients in group A receiving (Co-trimoxazole and Rifampin) and 3% of patients in group B receiving (Doxycycline and Rifampin) , did not respond during 8 weeks and their treatment was prolonged to 12 weeks . Results showed no superiority for



either of the two therapeutic regiment , regarding their efficacy and tolerance by patients . Furthermore , there was no correlation between the type of therapeutic regiment with drug side effects and complications of the disease . However , women had more chance to show complication which was confirmed by chi-square test ; other parameters such as age , season of hospitalization , occupation and residence place were not correlated with the possibility of anset of complication . Follow-up in third and sixth months of treatment , showed no case of recurrence in either of the two groups .

Key words : Brucellosis , Co-trimoxazole , Doxycycline , Rifampin , Ardebil.